













## THE CONSTITUTION;

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## THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 27, 1887.

## Shall Atlanta Reap the Benefit?

Atlanta is the best advertised city today in the country.

The wonderful exposition just closed—its great success and significance—has kept its name in every mouth. The show of Atlanta industries at that exposition—let us say the trunk factories, the terra cotta works and the woodworking shops alone—have done more to show visitors what can be done in a hundred newspapers. In every way the exposition has advertised Atlanta. The result of this is already apparent. The *Constitution* is daily in receipt of letters of inquiry from the north and west asking for information about Atlanta. The writers want to come here for all sorts of purposes, from establishing a chicken farm or vegetable patch to building a factory. It is manifestly impossible for any private firm or individual to take proper cognizance of this correspondence, and collect and transmit the information it seeks. If the correspondence is not properly and promptly cared for, the home-seeker writes elsewhere and drops Atlanta.

In most of the southern cities now seeking and getting the tide of immigration and capital flowing southward, there is a land company or investment company directly interested in caring for just such letters. In Atlanta there is no such corporation. The city itself must do the work, or the public spirited citizens must organize and do it. It can perhaps be best done through the Manufacturers' association. It should be done through some agency, and that agency should be made operative at once. Atlanta can by prompt action secure hundreds of new citizens and scores of new enterprises. If she fails to act promptly she may lose the greater part of the benefit she ought to get from the exposition.

Rhode Island will place itself squarely in either the democratic or the republican party next month. For three decades the little state has been squarely in the republican ranks, but of late she has shifted and leans decidedly democratic. Its congressional delegation is now divided and after congressmen are to be elected next month. In the regular election congress the democratic candidate in the second district received a plurality vote, but a majority being required, the contest must be submitted to the people again. If it goes democratic this time, the state can in all probability be counted on hereafter.

## Work for Our Navy.

Our navy is not altogether an ornamental lot of tubs. There are occasions when it is useful.

Just at present our war vessels in the Pacific are on duty at three points where trouble is apprehended. In southern Mexico there is a little political upheaval, and for the protection of the American residents in and around Acapulco three of our men-of-war have been ordered to that point. The efforts of the British to injure American trade in the Sandwich Islands have rendered it necessary to send a fleet to Honolulu. Down about the Samoan Islands there is trouble brewing over the encroachments of Germany and the consequent interference with our trade. One of our war vessels has therefore been sent to Africa for the protection of our interests.

The flurry in naval circles caused by these developments in the Pacific will lead to interesting speculations upon the efficiency of our offensive and defensive equipment on the water in the event of something serious. It is gratifying to know that so many of our ships are able to be up and about, but this feeling is somewhat discounted by the uncertainty of the future movements. They are liable at any time to upset and go to the bottom with a dull thud.

SENATOR VEST and Hon. Jos. H. Chote, of New York, are the attorneys of the Kansas liquor interests in their cases before the United States supreme court. The prohibitions of Kansas are very much disturbed over the chances of a decision declaring the state law unconstitutional. They have not yet presented their case through attorneys, but will have the best talent that the country affords.

## Troubles of an Apollo.

Distress in any form generally calls forth sympathy, but the troubles that beset Colonel Nicholas Smith, the international beauty, elicits ridicule, rather than pity.

Colonel Nicholas is one of those unfortunate men who achieve fame by being born beautiful, and to add to their first gift, nature developed with years his angelic proportions until the colonel's divine features made him famous as the handsomest man in the world. Like most beautiful men, the colonel became conscious early in life of his rare physical gifts, but it is not on record that he was ever disturbed by any discovery of the absence of corresponding mental development. Indeed, the happy faculty possessed by him of smiling the hearts of coy maidens and winding himself into the good will of fashionable society generally, seems to have established a profound doubt in the minds of many, if there was really such a lack in his handsome make-up.

At any rate the colonel thrived for a long time, and if he thought that he would some day be pursued by insatiable constables, or would ever live to see the time when beauty, as his stock in trade, would fail to ante up a luxurious existence, ever lodged itself in his cranium, it never produced sufficient impression to be noted. It seems strange that the daughter of such a practical and business-like man as Horace Greeley should have chosen as a husband such a decidedly impractical man. But so it happened, and today several noteworthy grandchildren of the illustrious journalist are in want in Shelbyville, Ky., and but for the kindness of a citizen of the place, with whom they were left

to board, they would probably be without a home.

Colonel Smith, perturbed by the untiring earnestness of the constable, and weary of the promptness of the bailiff, has kept her parts unknown, and rumor has it that he is to complete a conquest over a rich California widow, whose dollars will smooth his sea of trouble and act as a balm for his worldly pains.

Such is the story of the rise and fall of one who was never known to perform mental or manual labor of any kind, and whose doctrinal idea was that a man could not be a gentleman and work at the same time.

## A Peculiar People.

The proposed colonization of all the Dunkards of the United States in the "Panhandle" section of Texas is a big thing in its way. The colonists will be principally drawn from Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Illinois, but some will probably be secured from North Carolina.

Originally the Dunkards were a peculiar society of Baptists in Germany. They came to this country about fifty years before the revolution, and have adhered steadfastly to their faith and primitive methods. In many respects they are like other Baptists. Their mode of baptism, however, is a little different. The person to be baptized has to kneel and be dipped head foremost. In the celebration of the Lord's supper feet-washing and the kiss of love are prominent features. The sick are anointed with oil. General redemption is believed in, although it is not an article of their faith. The Dunkards are remarkable for great plainness of dress and speech. They will not take an oath, fight or go to law, and it is only in recent years that they have consented to receive interest in their money transactions. Perhaps the entire sect numbers something like fifty or sixty thousand souls.

The honest simplicity of these people is worthy of the highest admiration. During our late war both governments respected their conscientious scruples. The federalists exempted them from service and the confederates did likewise. A misprint in the confederate statute on the subject made it appear that "dunkards" were exempted, and there was great rejoicing among certain red-necked citizens, but their satisfaction was short-lived.

During the confederate invasion of Pennsylvania one of our generals, who had impressed a Dunkard's horse, gave him two broken down animals as some sort of a compensation. The next day the Dunkard carried one of the horses a long distance to the general's headquarters. He said that he had examined the confederate horses and had satisfied himself that with a little rest they would be as valuable as the animal that he had parted with. Feeling that it was not right to swap one horse for two under such circumstances he had decided to return one. The surprised general begged the old Dunkard to alter his determination but could not prevail upon him to accept the advantage growing out of the exchange.

Texas is to be congratulated upon securing a colony composed of such good people, and it is perhaps just as well that they should live by themselves, fenced off from the rest of the world. If they mingled much with mankind they would doubtless be robbed or cheated out of everything they possess.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says that Chicago must make its own gas. Is the Inter-Ocean going out of the business?

Civil Strife Among the Cherokees.

Trouble is brewing in Indian territory and fears of a civil outbreak among the Cherokees are apprehended. The difficulty arises out of the late election for chief of the Cherokees, and indirectly, out of a quarrel of long standing between the Downing and the Nationalist parties, the two principal political organizations of the nation. The Tahlequah Telephone is the organ of the former and the Cherokee Advocate that of the Nationalists, which party is now in power. For a long time the two parties through their organs have indulged in crimination and recrimination, the "outs" charging the "ins" with connivance with the cattle syndicates for the purpose of betraying the Cherokee Nation.

In the election for chief of the nation, the Nationalists supported Assistant Chief Bunch, who is now second in command, under Bushyhead. The Downings supported a white man named Mays, and the first count showed a majority of 145 votes for the latter, the candidate of the "outs." The administration's organ charged fraud and demanded a new count, whereupon the Downings charged that tools of the authorities had stolen enough ballot boxes to throw out Mays and elect Bunch. The last issue of the Telephone charged Baudinot, the editor of the Advocate, with being at the bottom of the scheme and also with having mismanaged campaign funds entrusted to him. Like a true western editor Baudinot, without hesitating words, buckled on his armor, and going to the sanctum of Stone, the editor of the Telephone, proceeded immediately to dispatch him to the happy hunting ground with a bullet through his neck.

The whole nation is in a state of excitement, and it is feared that the conflict, which has been summoned to meet, cannot settle the trouble. The Downings swear vengeance for Stone's death, and the pale face of the moon, as it rides the horizon of that section, is besmattered and dripping with gore.

Trying to Reach the South Pole.

Our recent explorers have made heroic endeavors to reach the north pole, but they have let the south pole alone. This was due to the fact that the world's commerce demanded a northwest passage, but the restless spirit of scientific inquiry has claims of its own to be satisfied, and the question of Antarctic research is now beginning to come prominently to the front.

A society in Australia now offers to contribute \$25,000 to bear the expenses of an expedition to the south pole. If the British government will donate a like sum, it is thought that the proposition will have been established a profound doubt in the minds of many, if there was really such a lack in his handsome make-up.

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Possibly the results of the exploration will add but little to our stock of useful knowledge. It will be something, however, to reach one of the poles, and the achievement may induce mankind to let the other

pole stay out in the cold. One is about as much as we can expect to conveniently handle.

## EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF Germany is slowly recovering at Bayona, on the lakes of northern Italy.

A SOUTH CAROLINA negro jury the other day convicted a negro of the murder of a white man. The progress of the trial was "WHAT SHALL WE Tell the Working Classes?" is the caption of General Francis A. Walker's article in Scribner's Magazine. Tell them the same old lie, that you are not seeking any office, but that you are "in the hands of your friends."

NEWSPAPERS CONTINUE to announce in double leads that the tone of the German press is "very antagonistic." This has become chronic and unless something is done a dose of paragonic will have to be administered to restore its equilibrium.

FRIENDS OF THE CONSTITUTION in Macon are earnestly requested to help John Charles Harris keep his new polka dot tie out of the weather. He will be readily recognized by his new Saratoga which he wears on a strap suspended around his neck.

FRANK R. STOCKTON said of a recent dinner: "We were seven hours at the table. Now three meals a day at that rate would be all that any man ought to expect." Mr. Stockton's bright talk shines for some of the dull things in his last novel.

JUDON COLLINS, of Chicago, has decided that the board of trade has no right to discriminate against bucket shops by refusing them quotations. The judge thinks that the establishment can be suppressed, but only criminal prosecution will accomplish that end.

CANON WELDON recently made a temperance speech in the city of New York, and denounced the Highland festival given in honor of the presence of the queen as a most revolting scene of drunkenness and debauchery, lead by the sons and sons-in-law of her highness. The canon forgets that the royal boys are paid to do nothing but have a good time.

OMAHA WILL VIGOROUSLY press its claims before the republican national committee as the proper place to hold the next national convention. John Sherman and Governor Foraker have both expressed themselves as favoring it. It would be much better to select some place on Salt river, so that the g. o. p. will not have far to go in looking for the result of its work.

THE PROMISED participation of Governor Gordon in the Ohio campaign for the Newark (N. J.) Journal says: Governor Gordon, of Georgia, is to take the stump in Ohio, with special reference to Governor Foraker's attack on the south. It is all very well to have a few live campaign speeches from a live southerner, but it is hardly necessary for anybody to defend the south from anything Governor Foraker has said. E. R. Connelley, our war correspondent, is building a nine-story building and will start a \$200,000 bank. What do you say to that?

"Why, if it hadn't been for prohibition he would have made his house fifteen stories high and would have put \$400,000 in his bank."

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Is the Earth Going Dry?

EDITORIAL CONSTITUTION: Is there any truth in the statement that the earth is gradually drying up? There is abundance of evidence that the amount of water on the earth's surface has been diminishing slowly but steadily for thousands of years. And some distinguished thinkers have made bold to assert that before the end of the twentieth century the world will be a vast, dry waste, with the possibility. No one doubts that water was there when the Caspian sea connected with the Black sea. And that at one time a greater body of water than there now is, was connected with the Mediterranean sea. In fact geologists tell us that at one period in the earth's history the greater part of the surface was water, and that there were mountains and valleys and rivers and seas above the water waste. If indeed at that remote period mountains had been thrown up, all of which is simple proof that there is water on the earth, then there was in "her" day, just as there is now, a vast body of water, and it is not at all probable that the water is now going to dry up at this present time at a rapid rate, so rapid in fact as to be clearly appreciable. The rivers and streams of the United States are visibly smaller than they were twenty-five or thirty years ago, and on every side the evidence is plain that the water is being used up at a rapid rate. In their boyhood days, furnished ample means for fishing and swimming, that are now wholly obliterated. Not through any fault of the water, but through the fault of the people. The water is being used up at a rapid rate, and it is not at all probable that the water is now going to dry up at this present time at a rapid rate, so rapid in fact as to be clearly appreciable. 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## MESSENGER SMITH.

How He Laid Out Two Train Robbers

WHO ORDERED HIM TO VACATE HIS CAR

The Robber Killed With a Revolver and Another Shot Down With a Shotgun

The Rewards Due the Messenger.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, October 26.—Train robbery and express robbing had become such a recognized industry in Texas of late that it was with war, regarded as a necessary evil. People who came back to the ante-bellum practice of carrying money in the form of non-transferable paper, and being thus mailed against the strokes of fortune, counted their day lost whose slow descending sun saw not one passenger held up and some postal messenger belted over the ear with a heavy and persuasive stick-stone. It may be stated without the slightest exaggeration that for the past months a Mexican lieutenant has been under a reign of terror. He has been since the days of San Bass, who, during the late years ago, the country was infested with a sort of indignation against him for his late star home of the brave was as lawless as any part of the globe.

This direction of the express business was three months back by the McNeill train robbery, which took place at night ten miles north of Austin. Some fourteen men were engaged, and the train was held up for some time. The robbers were successful in breaking in north Texas. Two unsuccessful breaks in north Texas were succeeded by the first Benbrook hold-up, which netted the road knights some \$3,000. This came the second, in which the amount was increased to \$10,000. In the neighborhood of El Paso alone there have been three efforts to crush the band, Huntington and Wells-Fargo monopolies, none of which have been successful. The last occurred on the night of October 14, and the subject of this sketch an opportunity to cover himself with crimson glory.

Major J. H. Porter, Dr. Brockert, Mr. Henry W. Grady, Mr. John Fitten and Captain Harry Jackson, officiated as ushers and discharged their duties with such admirable speed and quietude that all came through unscathed and without the slightest confusion, notwithstanding the very large number of persons in attendance.

By eight o'clock the wedding was over, but there was no diminution in the volume of the visitors as they poured through the doors into the body of the church.

Impatience was depicted on many faces as the hour of nine neared and yet there were no signs of the bride party.

It was about this time that the Rev. Byron Holley, the pastor of the church, who was to perform the ceremony, approached the altar and made a brief statement to the effect that the postmaster general had been held at the residence of Mr. W. H. Porter, in Peachtree street.

The minister retired and the church waited until the clock sounded the hour of nine. As the last stroke was echoed the bride party reached the church. The organist, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter, in Peachtree street, the minister retired and the church waited until the clock sounded the hour of nine.

The bride and groom were preceded by the bridesmaids and followed by the high contracting parties. Miss Johnson was dressed exquisitely in the usual bridal attire of immaculate white and lace. She looked radiantly beautiful as she walked up the aisle on the arm of the handsome man who was so soon to wed.

The bride and groom approached the altar, before which stood, in the spotless habiliments of his church, the man of God, who was to pronounce the solemn words of the solemn contract making them man and wife.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many costly and beautiful gifts. The collection of wedding presents has never been surpassed in Georgia.

Mr. Hagan, who is a rising young physician and a capitalist of Richmond, Va., is regarded as the most fortunate man in having won one of Atlanta's fairest and most estimable young ladies. Miss Johnson has been a favorite in society since she made her debut. She possesses many charms of person and graces of heart and intellect.

Mr. Hagan and his bride will remain in Atlanta until next Monday, when they will leave for the city of New York. They will carry with them the well wishes of many people of Atlanta.

## BRILLIANT WEDDING

Prominent Young Virginian Weds a Georgia Belle.

THE MARRIAGE IN ST. PHILIP'S

An Event Which Attracts the Elite of Atlanta's Society—Miss Sallie Cobb Johnson Marries Mr. Hugh Hagan.

The nuptials of Mr. Hugh Hagan and Miss Sallie Cobb Johnson were solemnized last night in St. Philip's church in the presence of a large gathering of the elite of the city. The church had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, and an evening was erected from the sidewalk to the front door. A profusion of bright flowers rendered the chancel beautiful. Large balls of red and white roses hung 'neath the gleaming chandeliers. The pulpit was garnished with red roses and white flowers and the sacred desk was entwined in rose leaves and snow-ball clusters. In the window between the auditorium and the organ room was dependant a pretty little festoon of green, in the center of which was a monogram in red and white. The letter "J" was interwoven with a leafy vine, the former being snow white and the latter blood red. This unique ceremony was emblematic of the approaching ceremony which would merge into one lives and destinies. In the center of the altar stood a tree of green, with hundreds of snow white roses peeping out the leaves and branches. This tree was in the shape of an umbrella, and it served as an arch and shelter for the preacher and the bride and groom while the sacred yet joyous rites were performing. The decorations bespoke the refined taste of the young ladies who designed and arranged them.

It was generally understood that the marriage would occur at 8 o'clock, but before the doors of the church and the pavement in front were filled with people. It was regarded as one of the most notable society events which had occurred in Atlanta for many a month, and there was a general desire to witness the ceremony.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the doors of the church were thrown open and the waiting crowd was admitted. Ribbons had been drawn across the aisles to reserve the front section of pews for the immediate families of the contracting parties and their intimate friends. This reservation was slowly peopled, but the other part of the church filled rapidly.

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## BACK IN THE CITY AGAIN.

The Exposition Force on Duty Once More—Other Events About the Prison.

Captain Crim and the members of the police force who have been on duty at the Piedmont park since the exposition closed came in yesterday and will not return to the grounds again soon. The captain is completely worn out with his hard work and looks fatigued. He will not resume command of his watch on the city force until next week and will remain at home resting.

"Why," said he last night, "the grounds look deserted and the buildings are empty. But it was a big show, I tell you. About the prettiest thing left out there is the Atlanta Tale and Soapstone company's exhibit, which was so much admired. The company will leave their Japanese canopy standing in the machinery hall with the pyramids of pure white tale covered and protected from dust ready for the exposition next year. The company has already received substantial benefits from their display, as they have received orders from eight states during the past week, and those orders came from that exhibit. That shows whether exhibitions are good or not."

James Wright, the station house keeper who was a sergeant on the exposition force, resumed his post at one o'clock this morning. About the prettiest thing left out there is the Atlanta Tale and Soapstone company's exhibit, which was so much admired. The company will leave their Japanese canopy standing in the machinery hall with the pyramids of pure white tale covered and protected from dust ready for the exposition next year. The company has already received substantial benefits from their display, as they have received orders from eight states during the past week, and those orders came from that exhibit. That shows whether exhibitions are good or not."

Dolly Flournoy, a negro girl well known in police circles, was picked up on Decatur street yesterday morning by Patrolman Moss. The woman is now an escaped convict. A year ago she went to the Georgia State Prison, twenty-five days, but made her escape in less than forty-eight hours. Immediately after escaping from the stockade she became involved in a difficulty with a woman, who she cut to pieces with a knife. For this she was sent to the chancery and was assigned to the Georgia State Prison, but escaped Sunday and came direct to Atlanta.

Worse and More of It. Jim Snyder, the negro man who was out of the fence palling on William Crum might be lost on Baker street, had himself facing another charge. Early yesterday morning a negro woman called at the station and informed the officer in charge that her daughter, Mandy Brown, was at home with her head bandaged in a yard or more of cotton. The bandages had been put on by a doctor, and Snyder had knocked her in the head with a fence palling. The wound is painful but not dangerous.

A Stolen Watch and a Prisoner. Sam Wallace, a driver on the Metropolitan line called at police headquarters yesterday morning and reported that a watch had been stolen from him left a description of it. Wallace informed the officers that he suspected Frank Freeman, a negro working at the stable. Patrolman Baker went to the stable and found Wallace arrested. The watch was found in Wallace's pocket and he was locked in the chancery as the charge preferred against him.

The Agent on the Road Again. Gutman, the advance agent for the Three-Corner corner, who was arrested last night before last on North Carolina telegrams, it on the road again. The trouble between Gutman and his company was adjusted yesterday, and he left the city during the day as his advance agent.

He Has Hit the Grit. Cannon, the man who was pulled because he was believed to be a pickpocket, has hit the grit. He was released from prison early yesterday morning, and without wasting much time got out of the city, in which he has had so much trouble.

## HE HASN'T FLOPPED.

Colonel A. H. Cox Defines His Position on the Prohibition Issue.

It was currently rumored on the streets yesterday that Colonel Albert Cox, who has been prominently identified with the anti-prohibition party, had followed Mr. Smith Clayton's example and switched off.

The rumor was freely discussed. Since the prohibition issue sprang up Colonel Cox has been a leader in the anti-prohibition campaign. He was among the hardest and most zealous workers in his party. After the election he took a prominent part in the discussions that occurred in the compromise ticket meeting. The rumor that he had hopped, naturally attracted a great deal of attention, and a Constitution reporter called upon the colonel.

"Flopped? Me! I turn prohibitionist," said the gentleman in response to a question. "That is what is said upon the streets."

"Well it's untrue."

"Then you are still an anti?"

"I am still a democrat and stand upon the prohibition question just where I stood two years ago, and where I have stood since."

"Then you haven't switched?"

"No indeed. If anybody is uneasy about my position on this question let him read my opera house speech. That defines my position clearly, my position then and my position now. I have no cause to change it. I shall vote as I voted before, but I shall make no speeches during the campaign."

"Because it won't be necessary. Before I saw my fellowmen being robbed and I could not be still. But that robbery has been accomplished and now they would take care of themselves, and urged increased work among those people, who, it declared, had expected more care within a short time. It spoke of the necessity of securing colored young men to take holy orders, as they were being stolen from their own race. It also spoke of the necessity of parochial and industrial schools in the south and west, and deplored the rumor that there was any idea of establishing an African Protestant Episcopal church."

The resolution providing that the commission work among the colored people has been structured to inquire into the character and efficiency of theological schools for the education of colored people throughout the country was adopted. A resolution providing that the commission suggest to the commission the consideration of associating with its members representatives of the colored race, from whom information of importance might be obtained that could be gleaned from no other source, was presented.

Bishop Williams stated that the only persons who can be asked to consider that question is the board of managers of the general society, which next meets in 1888. The resolution was thus referred.

## A Good One.

From the Philadelphia Press. Tom Ochiltree, "latest" is at the expense of James Gordon Bennett. When told that the editor of the Herald had returned from Europe, he evinced no surprise whatever and murmured "of course, of course." In the most matter-of-fact tone, "live with it," he demanded his informant impatiently. "What do you know about it, anyhow?" Ochiltree was told that the editor's return was "only" of course his coming home to edit that new paper of his in Paris.

## Ballard Transfer Company

Office Union Depot; telephone No. 205. Coupes, Gurneys or Omnibuses sent to your residence or to the hotels. Fare for passengers as low as by any other vehicle. Send telephone order or messenger boy, and we will attend to your wants promptly. We call special attention to our Coupes, which we have just received. They are the most beautiful and comfortable vehicle in use in this or any other city in the country. Baggage checked from hotels or private residences to any part of the United States. The Ballard Transfer Company. ti-sp

## PERSONAL.

DR. R. Y. LEXLEY, dentist, 293 Whitehall st. HARRY R. HENLEY, ticket broker, 30 Wall street. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, optician and whiskey habitations. Office, 65 1/2 Whitehall street. Consultation free.

Go to Sam Walker, 24 Marietta street for the finest picture frames in the city. He has that.

Dr. K. H. BULAND and family left yesterday for a short visit to their parents in Sugar Grove, Indiana.

Mrs. JANIE RICHARDS, (nee Looney) Miss Belle Richards and Mrs. Katie Young have returned to St. Louis, Mo., after a delightful visit of ten days to Captain G. C. Looney.

Mrs. JOHN T. STOCKS, after a serious illness of ten days, is slowly improving.

Captain JOHN T. STOCKS leaves this morning for Tennessee where he was summoned by a telegram on important business regarding the recent miners strike in the coal region.

Prof. J. D. CALDON, who worked faithfully with the exposition exhibits and did much to make everything attractive, has decided to make Atlanta his home.

Miss CHARLES WALKER, of Pine Bluff, Ark., who has been visiting friends in Atlanta for the past two weeks, left yesterday for Lafayette, her former home.

## PLANT THE TREES.

Proceedings of the Forestry Congress

AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA., YESTERDAY.

Important Papers Read and Resolutions Passed—A Memorial to Congress—Other Matters.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., October 26.—The Southern Forestry congress met in this city today. Delegates are present from Washington City, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Among the prominent delegates are Honorable A. O. Lane, president of the congress and mayor of Birmingham; A. H. Logan, Shelbyville, Ky.; Hon. Sidney Root, treasurer, Atlanta, Ga.; Judge A. M. Brown, Eufaula, Ala.; Judge W. W. Macy, Muncieville, Ky.; Dr. Carl Mohr, Mobile; Hon. J. M. Cullman, Cullman, Ala.; Hon. I. T. White, DeFuniak Springs, Fla.; Hon. B. E. Fernow, Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. Ellen Call Long, corresponding secretary, Tallahassee, Florida. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Martin of this city. The opening address by President Lane was a most admirable paper. The situation of our forest supplies in the city will continue to be a subject of the American people to secure the best method for their preservation and the wisest use on the part of delegation from the American forestry congress. An informal session was held in the morning and a bill to be introduced before the 50th congress of United States providing for the establishment of a national forest land to the government. After a clear presentation of the matter by Professor Fernow, a resolution to the above effect was unanimously adopted.

Treasurer Root read his report, showing the proper expenditure of the small sum received by donations and the necessity for a larger fund. President Lane being called away by a telegram, Mr. Sidney Root was called to the chair.

The afternoon session was devoted mainly to the business of the congress, taking shape in resolutions, the substance of which was as follows:

The action of the governors, with whom we have appointed an arbiter day, was commended and those who have not are urgently requested to do so; that governors of states are requested to embrace in their annual messages recommendations to their legislatures looking to a representation of the states at the forestry congress, and also that they advise such legislation as will secure the protection and proper utilization of our forests resources."

A letter was prepared asking President Cleveland to appoint a national forest land to the government. A resolution was adopted asking congress to make an appropriation in the interest of the lumber industry for the purpose of obtaining proper statistics of our merchantable lumber supply.

Strong and earnest addresses were made by Judge Brown, Dr. Mohr, Judge Macy, Professor Fernow and others, in explanation and support of the various propositions contained in the resolutions. The session was closed by the reading of a paper by Professor Fernow, which was the gratifying information that interest was rapidly growing in all the states in favor of the observance of Arbor day, and that the forestry work was perceptibly on the increase.

Interesting letters were read from the governors of almost every state in the union. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia; vice-presidents, Walter E. Brown and N. J. & T. A. Hammond, representing several New York creditors, appeared before Judge Marshall J. Clarke and filed a creditors' bill against the firm of C. Handman & Co., Inc., asking the court to appoint a receiver to take charge of the firm's affairs for the benefit of the creditors.

Judge Clarke granted the petition and appointed as receiver Mr. A. J. West, who at once assumed charge of the business. The amount of assets and liabilities is not stated.

## Virginia Democrats.

RICHMOND, Va., October 26.—The democratic state committee were in session here several hours, tonight, discussing matters in connection with the present campaign and receiving reports from various districts in the state. These reports were of the most unsatisfactory character, indicating that the majority in the next general assembly is not going to be as large as that of the last.

## The Sore and Yellow.

From the Gloosco, Ga. Courier. The forests will soon be bedecked in their winter garb.

## Circular No. 95.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 25, 1887.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, Chairman. ALEX. S. BRISCOE, Secretary.

Circular No. 92.

Circular No. 92, which prescribes a tariff of rates to be charged by the Georgia Railroad and Navigation Company, is hereby amended by adding the following words:

"To class A and B and F add percentages in accordance with Note B of Circular No. 82."

By order of the board.

A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.

Circular No. 94.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 26, 1887.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, Chairman. ALEX. S. BRISCOE, Secretary.

CHANGE IN CLASSIFICATION.

On and after November the tenth, 1887, the following changes in the Commission's classification will take effect:

1. Articles of iron and steel and articles manufactured of iron or steel, (except iron, hoop) embraced in Circular No. 82, and classified as sixth class, two-thirds of third class.

2. Iron, hoop, class A.

3. Hair, cattle, for plastering, pressed in bales, class 6B.

By order of the board.

A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, Chairman.

TO THE TRADE.

In addition to the stock of merchandise bought from MR. A. C. WYLY, we also purchased all his trade brands, including the well-known and popular

## Diamond Patent

FLOUR!

Which we will continue to sell. With every barrel goes OUR GUARANTEE that NO FLOUR ON THIS EARTH shall be superior to DIAMOND PATENT.

Respectfully,

OGLESBY &amp; MEADOR.

From the Philadelphia Press. Tom Ochiltree, "latest" is at the expense of James Gordon Bennett. When told that the editor of the Herald had returned from Europe, he evinced no surprise whatever and murmured "of course, of course." In the most matter-of-fact tone, "live with it," he demanded his informant impatiently. "What do you know about it, anyhow?" Ochiltree was told that the editor's return was "only" of course his coming home to edit that new paper of his in Paris.

## Ballard Transfer Company

Office Union Depot; telephone No. 205. Coupes, Gurneys or Omnibuses sent to your residence or to the hotels. Fare for passengers as low as by any other vehicle. Send telephone order or messenger boy, and we will attend to your wants promptly. We call special attention to our Coupes, which we have just received. They are the most beautiful and comfortable vehicle in use in this or any other city in the country. Baggage checked from hotels or private residences to any part of the United States. The Ballard Transfer Company. ti-sp

## PERSONAL.

DR. R. Y. LEXLEY, dentist, 293 Whitehall st. HARRY R. HENLEY, ticket broker, 30 Wall street. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, optician and whiskey habitations. Office, 65 1/2 Whitehall street. Consultation free.

## A Good One.

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## A BRUTAL BEATING.

The Punishment Inflicted by a Summerville School Teacher on a Pupil.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C., October 26.—[Special.]—The case of the state vs. D. F. Arthur, a teacher in the Summerville free schools, was heard by Trial Justice R. J. Limehouse, at the town hall here, yesterday morning. The trial has occurred here in the result of which every man, woman and child in the community would be interested. The warrant for the arrest of Mr. Arthur was issued on an affidavit made by Mr. E. B. Fishburne, charging Mr. Arthur with unlawfully beating and bruising little Willie Fishburne during school hours on Monday last.

Willie, who is only about eleven years of age, came into court and testified on behalf of the state. He told the story of his ill-treatment in a very straightforward manner, which was corroborated in every particular by several eye-witnesses. Further testimony was unnecessary, but nevertheless Willie stripped to the waist and exhibited to the court his back, which was a mass of welts from the back of his neck to his waist.

The sight was revolting, and the punishment to cause such a result must have been terrible indeed. This was not the first complaint made against Mr. Arthur, but most probably will be the last, as it is reported that he has been requested by the board of trustees to resign.

Mr. C. G. Fishburne, who appeared for the prosecution, made a brief but very earnest appeal to the court on behalf of the state, commencing at length on the brutal manner in which the child had been treated.

Mr. Arthur, who had waived the right to testify in his own behalf for the benefit of the state, followed Mr. Fishburne, and attempted to prove that he had only endeavored to make the "punishment fit the crime." Failing in this he said many unkind things about the people of Summerville. He admitted that he did not have the respect of the community at large, but said the reason for this was that he was not a native of the place.

The court found the prisoner guilty, the sentence being a fine of ten dollars and costs or twenty days in jail.

## Young Men's Prohibition Club meets tonight at 6:30 sharp, 14 East Hunter street, to elect officers and march to Court-house mass meeting at 7:30.

## AN EMBARRASSED FIRM.

A Receiver Takes Charge of I. C. Bandman &amp; Co., New York City.

Yesterday Messrs. Walter E. Brown and N. J. & T. A. Hammond, representing several New York creditors, appeared before Judge Marshall J. Clarke and filed a creditors' bill against the firm of C. Handman & Co., Inc., asking the court to appoint a receiver to take charge of the firm's affairs for the benefit of the creditors.

Judge Clarke granted the petition and appointed as receiver Mr. A. J. West, who at once assumed charge of the business. The amount of assets and liabilities is not stated.

## Virginia Democrats.

RICHMOND, Va., October 26.—The democratic state committee were in session here several hours, tonight, discussing matters in connection with the present campaign and receiving reports from various districts in the state. These reports were of the most unsatisfactory character, indicating that the majority in the next general assembly is not going to be as large as that of the last.

## The Sore and Yellow.

From the Gloosco, Ga. Courier. The forests will soon be bedecked in their winter garb.

## Circular No. 95.

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